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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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County of Douzlas. | S. S.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee
for the week ending July 5, 1887, was as
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Tuesday, July 5. 14,025
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Thursday, July 7 18,915
Friday, July 8 13,800

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st (SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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THE number of celebrated mysterious murders which have taken place in Connecticut within the past eight years is in excess of likemurders in the balance of r ways that are dark and crime that is hidden the Connecticut murderer leads all others.

AFTER almost two years delay of justice, Maxwell, the eminent St. Louis murderer, haf arrived at the conclusion that his fate is sealed and he will hang on the 28th proximo. The crank women of the Mound City are still lionizing the culprit by sending him flowers daily.

WHEN Thurston discovered that his ellents had put their foot in it by failing to get a majority of the council on record for the resolution awarding to the Republican the contract for official advertising, he boldly adapted himself to the situation by claiming that there is no contract vet, and could not be until the court has dissolved the injunction. Then why has the Republican been flaunting the inscription, "Offic'al paper of the city" at the head of its local page for more than a week?

GOVERNOR PATTISON is still trying hard to find somebody who could explain come of those singular U. P. vouchers. When Mr. Poppleton's able colleague Judge Usher was before the Commission at Kansas City the inquisitive chairman called his attention to the foilowing legal expense bills. E. W. Dennis, Washington October 1870 \$6.31,60 -Cigars and liquors for legislators \$5.044,30, R. G. Ingersoll for legal services in Washington in assisting to get pro-rata bill passed in 1874-\$7.500.

Judge Usher explained that there were quite a number of men interested in the Union Pacific stationed at Washington In those days and they were very hungry and thirsty.

The BEE has no doubt of it. Those oil room fellows always are awful dry and hungry. We venture to say nobody an these parts knows that fact better than John M. Thurston and we can prove it by him if he is not decoyed on

THERE are some very interesting contributions to ancient history being made by the Pacific railway commission. While relating the history of the struggle for the location of the eastern terminus of the Pacific railroad before the commission at Kansas City Judge Usher, who was in Lincoln's cabinet at that time, said: "The advantages of Sioux City, Kansas City and Omaha were vigorously advocated, but Omaha was finally selected as the terminus of the main road, the other cities being reached by branches which were designed to connect with the main line at the 100th meridian. When the advantages of Omaha were first presented to President Lincoln he remarked; 'Why, I've got a quarter section of land near there, and if I locate the terminus at that point people will say that I am personally interested in the matter.' The fear of this,' continued Mr. Usher, "did not prevent Lincoln from desiding finally in favor of Omaha."

But in due time Lincoln was overruled and the terminus was relocated by Sidney Dillons' nephew, who was then United tates circuit judge and is now the gen-ral consulting attorney of the Union

The Florid Humor of lt. The supreme joke of the injunction suit against the city yesterday was the statement in Rosewater's petition that the Republican contract is so loosely drawn that it * * * places it in the power of said company to defraud the taxpayers, ad libitum, and said contract is vicious and contrary to sound

business principles." The florid humor or this lies in the fact that the contract was copied verbatim from the one under which the BEE has acted for a year, the only change being in a substitution of the titles of the papers.

The truth is that, like everything else in the petition, this was sworn to recklessly, without any knowledge of the contract, or without any regard for the truth. In its way it is funny, however,-Republi-

This is by no means the first time that the power of the courts had to be invoked n Omana to restrain jobbery and reckless methods in the letting of municipal contracts. The supreme joke of these injunction suits has been the discomfiture of boodlers, and the florid humor of it is that John M. Thurston is nearly always on hand to plead in defense of the lawless and corrupt methods pursued by dishonest contractors and unprincipled councilmen. It is so again in this injunction case.

With all due deference to the veracity of our amiable contemporary, we still maintain that this bogus contract is loosely drawn, vicious and contrary to sound principles. The florid humor of it lies in the proposals and the bid, which leaves to the publishers of the Republican the option to print the official advertisements in any type they may see fit to use, and measure the same by any standard which will yield them the largest meome This is the difference between this peculiar contract and those heretofore made by the city. Last year and every preceding year the published proposals for advertising made nonpareil type with ten lines to each square the basis of the bid. This year no standard of type or basis of measurement was exacted, and the bid of the Republican being blank on this vital point, leaves its publishers free to establish their own standard of type and measurement. The florid humor in this case relates also to the course of procedure by the council and the methods of procuring the award which we are assured was identical this time with the letting of last year. This is very funny. Last year the council directed the clerk to invite proposals for advertising by resolution requiring each bidder to submit a sworn statement of circulation and to take as his basis ten lines per square nonpareil measurement. This was done on the first Tuesday in June. Bids were opened on June 10th and referred to the printing committee. That committee reported a week later that the BEE was the only bidder that had complied with the requirement as to city circulation. After two weeks of controversy the BEE was finally awarded the contract which was voted for by a majority of the entire council and approved on the same night by president of the council Bechel who was then acting mayor. There was nothing crooked or irregular in the whole transaction, nor was the rate excessive. On the contrary while the mercantile rate for advertising had been raised by the BEE because of its large increase of circulation, the contract gave the city the rates of the preceding year How was it this year? Without reference to the express provisions of the charter, and contrary to common usage, a notice was inserted inviting proposats for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1888, for hay, oats, ice and printing. Rothsker and Taylor were in the clerk's office up to the last moment that bids were to close, expecting, doubtless, that they were to be the only bidders. When they discovered s competitor in the BEE, they deposited three separate bids with the clerk. Taylor swears these bids were identical as to rates. Who ever heard of a con-

tractor filing three bids for a job and all three the same in terms? The discrepancy between the time fixed on the proposals and the time set by the charter for letting the official advertising was such as to raise a doubt in the mind of the editor of the BEE as to the validity of the proposals, even if they had not been altogether too indefinite about the basis for measurement. The city attorney was asked for advice on this point, and expressed the belief that no contract could be legally let for the period of one year from July 1. Councilman Hascall, chairman of the judiciary committee, expressed the same views, and went so far as to say that he would introduce a resolution directing the clerk to re-advertise in accordance with the provisions of the charter. Thereupon after personally conferring with a majority of the council, who each agreed to support the resolution for readvertising, the BEE's bid was withdrawn and the editor retired. And now Rothaker and Taylor began their underhanded work. Taylor withdrew his two bids and when the only remaining bid was opened and referred to the committee on printing Taylor had this bid, which properly should have gone to Mr. Kitchen, the chairmanwho was temporarily absent-placed in the hands of Manville, a member of the committee. Then Taylor drew up a report awarding the contract to the Republican. This was copied by Manville and signed by Pat Ford and Manville.

But the report was not presented until after midnight when eight councilmen other cat fish excursion the next time | had retired and a bare quorum remained. Then Rothsker had the report sprung on the council. The charter requires that each contract or resolution involving an expenditure of money shall only be passed by a recorded vote of a majority of the entire council. Instead of ordering the vote taken by ayes and noes the contract was awarded by a mere viva voce vote-in violation of the law. This bare faced job was railroaded through early next morning and the mayor's approval procured to a contract at variance in terms with the bid under which it had been awarded by the council. The contract was then deposited with the city comptroller. And the most florid humor of this swindle is that the mayor was imposed on by the conniving city attorney who solemnly declared that the mayor's signature to a contract begotten by illegal methods was final and the courts alone could set it aside. And when this same city attorney appeared before the court he insisted that there was no contract and that the court could not legally interfere because the provision of the charter which requires a recorded ratification of each contract before it is valid, had not

received the required vote of ten councilmen, nor could the court restrain the city officials from carrying it into effect. This is very funny, isn't it, especially when the same attorney had insisted all along that the council had done its work and the concurrence of the mayor had made the Republican the official paper beyond recall.

The Golden Shore Excursion.

The people of San Francisco and the Pacific coast in general are now upon the verge of eestacy, so to speak. It is given out by the passenger agents of the various railroads at the east that arrangements have been perfected for the transportation of upwards of 60,000 eastern tourists from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New England to the golden shores of the Pacifie this fall. San Francisco already recognizes its inability to properly care for this great influx of sight seers and possible investors. It is promised that they will be given a cordial welcome. They will be given the freedom of the city at the rate from three to ten dollars per day. The golden slope metropolis hopes there will be a hundred thousand and "more the merrier." The tickets upon which the announced 60,000 will travel will be good returning three months from date of starting. Sixty thousand people will leave a surolus of cash in the golden city at the lowest possible figure, \$3 a day for each traveler. For one day this means a revenue to the hotels of San Francisco alone \$180,000. For ninety days the volume would swell to \$16,200,000. San Francisco can well afford to provide for their visitors in handsome style. In addition to hotel expenses every tourist is good, at the lowest possible estimate, for \$3 more per day. Thus it will be seen there will be added to the volume of circulating medium in that section upward of \$32,000,000, and it is safe to presume it will reach \$50,000,000 before the unsophisticated easterners have been allowed to turn their faces toward the rising sun. Are not these flatering prospects quite sufficient to create broad smiles, and itching palms?

The San Francisco papers are much wrought up at the thought that there are not hotels enough to give the necessary accommodation. They advise the building of more hotels, new theatres and a cleaning up of the city in general. The latter, of course, is badly needed. What seems to exercise the editorial mind most is the absolute absence of bathing privileges. This latter appeal to capital and enterprise is possibly subject to misconstruction, and it might be well that an explanation be made before the excursionists enter upon their journey.

It might be taken to mean that in the absence of the necessary bath privileges, that this auxilary to cleanliness and good health is not a custom of the San Francisco people. Upon the other hand it may be construed into meaning that the eastern people will stand more in need of baths than anything else—that they are unaccustomed to such conveniences at home. Then again the San Franciscoian may know something of the eastern customs, and in order to keep the tourists within their borders the ninety days, it will be necessary to provide them with such accommodations as they are in the habit of having. This is a very important question, and there

should be no delay in settling it.

The Kindergarten. There has been a marked growth of interest within a few years in the kindergarten as a means of primary instruction, and the success achieved where this system has been most carefully employed. notably in St. Louis, has served to stimulate this interest. The advocates of the kindergarten insist that it is the most rational and scientific system of primary instruction because the most natural. It employs the methods and means that every child uses in becoming familiar with its surroundings. It goes on the assumption that play is an important part of child-life, and therefore makes use of the games of the children to impart instruction. It happily combines work and play and makes both contribute to the mental improvement of the child. Its method rightly pursued is a constant and healthy stimulus to the child's desire to acquire knowledge. The underlying theory is that spontaneity, or play, is always serious in a child and not frivolous, and that this should be directed to external fact and truth. Thus these spontaneous powers may be directed and developed into self-culture, independent action and the love of knowledge. The process is synthetic. The object is placed before the child and means and opportunity given in a rational and barmonious order for the child's mind to work spontaneously. The child observes, imitates, reproduces and invents forms. Every step, no matter how small, has its significence and almost unconsciously inculcates its lesson. There is the same change and variety that is to be found in child's play, and no one game or lesson is continued long enough to weary the child. The games include simple catechisms that bring into play the various muscles of the body and insure physical as well as mental development. Romping is organized and made to do the service of the educator, and the delicate fancies of the child are trained in useful ways and with right models before it. It is easy to see that the effect of such a system, wisely conducted, must be to make the children eager seekers after knowledge, while at the same time it is a means of enjoyment and healthpromoting recreation. No child having normal conditions and qualifications would quarrel with such a system, and the great majority could be depended upon acquiescing in its requirements with delight.

The first free kindergarten in St. Louis was established in 1873 as an experiment. From that have grown sixty-eight, with an enrollment of nearly seven thousand children and conducted at an annual expense of about \$50,000. Only children over six and under seven years are admitted to the kindergarten, and after oue year's instruction there they enter the primary schools. Kindergarten children attend but one half day, so that the expense of training is kept within the cost of primary instruction. Each kindergarten is under the charge of a director who has thoroughly studied the most approved methods, and who is aided by one or more salaried assistants, accordbeen complied with. In other words the | ing to the number of pupils. Volunteer,

signature to a paper which had not yet | schools to study the system and receive instructions and practical training from the directors. When qualified teey are employed as paid assistants. During the last school year there were employed in the sixty-eight kindergartens fifty-two directors, eighty-five paid assistants, and fifty volunteer assistants, the aggregate expenditure being a little over \$45,000. The results are stated to have been in the highest degree satisfac-

The merits and advantages of the kindergarten system have certainly been most conclusively demonstrated in St. Louis, and while there may be difficulties in the way of adopting it as a part of the public school system, it has been shown that these are not insurmountable. The most difficult question to solve appears to be that of adopting the primary instruction to kindergarten methods, but evidently this is possible of accomplishment. The matter is certainly one which may very properly engage the attention of all progressive educators, as it is now doing of many of them.

"Vive Boulanger." Such was the acclaim that resounded through the streets of Paris on Friday when the favorite general of France was about to leave the capital to assume command of the thirteenth army corps, to which he was recently assigned by the minister of war. That cry, with the expressions of popular hostility to the government which accompanied it, was heard by the veteran president of the republic, who doubled the guard about his palace, and was listened to by the ministers whose appointment was contingent upon the rejection of Boulanger with probably far from agreeable feelings. No popular hero in France since Gambetta has received such an ovation, and had Boulanger then proclaimed that he would not leave Paris he might have remained there surrounded by a following which the government would have found it extremely difficult to control.

No reasonable man can doubt, after this demonstration, that Boulanger is extramely popular with the French people. if indeed he is not the most popular man in France. It plainly showed that the efforts of President Grevy and the ministers of his creation to disparage the favorite general in the estimation of the people, and to break down his influence have not been successful. It is not improbable on the contrary, that the course of the government toward Boulanger has had the effect to make him stronger with the people. His own course has been reserved, undemonstrative, and to all outward appearances patriotic. He gave no encouragment to the vast crowd that applauded him in the same breath that it denounced the government. In all this he has acted with a prudent discretion which the French people will take at its full value. At the head of the thirteenth corps Bou-

langer will not be forgotten. What are the possibilities the not far future? It may be idle to conjecture. The present week may be a most eventful one for France. It will witness the close of the national assembly, which it has been predicted would make the beginning of stirring events. There is no faith in the permanance of the present ministry. It is hardly possible that its downfall could fail to bring Boulanger again to the front. In that event there might be happenings in which all the world would take an interest.

There is a suit at present on trial in a Baltimore court under the majestic and impressive title of "William H. Perkins. worthy ruler of St. Thomas' lodge, against Augustus Thomas, grand royal king of the united and consolidated

High Sounding Titles.

order of brothers and sisters and sons and daughters of the knights of four men and the members of the supreme grand royal house." The grotesque absurdity of this will not need to be impressed upon the attention of the reader. But it suggests the question whether there is not "something too much" of this sort of thing in connection with all societies essentially American in their origin. Those organizations which had their beginning in the old world, under forms of government where titles of royalty and nobility abound, most naturally borrowed from these the designations of their officials. Not only were the originators of such societies most familiar with this class of titles, but their adoption had the excuse or justification there of being necessary to indicate grades of authority and dignity which were understood by everybody. This made them convenient for use, besides which they imparted to the orders a certain importance and impressiveness in the popular mind. In America, however, these considerations do not apply. Not only have societies originating here other titles which they can use so that the rank and power of their officials shall be properly graded but the use of which would be much more appropriate. How much better, for exan example. travagant combination as "Grand Royal King" would be "Most Eminent President," allowing that something more than the simple title of president or governor should at any time be necessary. Furthermore, these royal titles must be supplemented with all the trappings and paraphernalia that are deemed necessary to mark and distinguish the persons upon whom they are bestowed. In the meetings of the societies and on public occasions these favored individuals are tricked out and bespangled often in the most gorgeous manner, making objects of themselves which greatly entertain the children but look extremely ridicuto older people of sense. There may be no offense in this sort of thing, unless it be to good taste, but it is conspicuously nonsensical. It ought to be reformed, so far as all societies of American origin at

Our Clam Bake.

The citizens of the cultured east, espe cially around New York, are noted for their stupidity and general ignorance about matters at the great and boundless west. The average New Yorker is selfish, mayor could not erase or strike out his | unpaid assistants are received into these | mercenery and the proud possessor of a

plainer language, he is a hog. The gen-erous hearted people at the west would not exchange dispositions with the dudes of the effete east if the entire wealth of

Manhattan Island was given in boot. Deep, dark, green jealousy of the enterprise and push of Omaha is lurking in their bosoms. Because at Omaha's recent ox roast a clam bake was as well a part of the day's festivities, mercitess New York editors are attempting to create the impression that Omaha is becoming too large for its clothes, and its citizens wish to make believe that because it can support a clam bake it is a seaport. Omaha is not a seaport and no one here has claimed such, but the day is not far distant when this, the most enterprising and rapidly growing city on the Missouri river, will be a port of entry. Omaha clam bakes, like the city, will become one of the great institutions of the west. Little San Francisco also attempts to put on airs and turn up its wine colored nose at Omana's clam bakes. We may not have a great deep sait water front, but as the city is fast approaching 150,000 population, so will grow the clam bake and all its sweet influences of

culture and good times in general. We are prepared to produce an affidavit that a clam was baked in Omaha on the glorious Fourth.

A Spurious Report. The Omaha manager of Dunn & Co.'s mercantile agency most emphatically pronounces as spurious the so-called review of building activity in leading American cities which was sent out by the Associated press last week as emanating from Dunn & Co.-so far at least as it relates to Omaha. There certainly is a most decided discrepancy between the report circulated by the Associated press -in which Omaha is singled out as one of the centers where the building industries had reached the stage of stagnation -and the printed circular of Dunn & Co. dated July 1, which embodies the general business outlook compiled review of commercial and financial operations and general condition of the building interests and real market. This circular contains the following under the head of Omaha:

The business outlook, in Nebraska, has

not in twenty years been brighter than to-day, with the one exception, that when the reaction in real estate speculation, which prevades every city, town and hamlet comes, and it is expected within twelve months, trouble must ensue for those merchants and dealers who have gone outside of their legitimate lines, and in their haste to get rich assumed obligations in the purchase of contract real estate-really option gamblingwhich must be met from their commercial gains, and, as a rule, the very ones who thus speculate have not all the capital they should have for their business wants; with this exception. Nebraska merchants are prosperous and content. Nearly 1.500 miles of railroad are building within the state; new bridges, waterworks and gas plants are being put in; manufacturers from adjacent states are seeking sites and erecting buildings. Banking capital, which has been somewhat deficient in the interior, is being supplied by eastern men attracted by the rapid and apparently permanent growth of our towns and cities, and the higher rate of interest obtainable. Loan and investment companies find this is a safe market for their funds, and our people are enabled to borrow the capital so much needed in a new country at reasonable rates. Much doubt and fear of results were expressed in the passage of the inter-state commerce bill, but these have been, in a great measure, allayed, as it was found that imagination made the bugbear greater than it was, and confidence is now expressed that the bill will prove benedicial to the state, on the whole, in the long run. Nebraska has good cause to be content with its share of favors this year, with almost a certainty of heavy crops, and with commercial and agricultural interests in excellent shape, and internal unprovements liberally entered upon we hope to pay 100 cents at maturity, and have a healthy surplus. Collections have been fair, and the rate of money is 8 to 10

per cent per annum, mostly the latter. There has been manifestly a mistake made by the reporter who compiled this review for the Associated press. There is nothing in it to justify the report that Omaha is one of the progressive western cities whose growth is on the standstill. and we feel that it would be great injustice to hold Dunn & Co., or its local manager, responsible for misrepresentations made by some reckless or careless re-

The King Goes Down. The climax in the mad career of King Kalakaua, of the Hawaii island, has been reached, and the king, though still occupying the throne, has been shorn of his prerogatives. His cabinet has been hurled from power and a new administration of ministerial officers have been placed in charge of the government.

At this moment the wife of the king, Queen Kapaolania, is upon the bosom of the Atlantic enroute from London to New York, and will probably reach the latter city about Monday.

Her mission to England was to raise funds with which to aid the king in retaining possession of the government, in which it is reported she was unsuccessful. The dusky queen can not know of the uprising of her people until she sails up the bay at New York. It is true she was one of the royal guests at the jubilee of Queen Victoria, and that may compensate her for the loss of a throne to

which the has no longer a title. The practical dethronement of King Kalakaua is not unexpected. He has been carrying things with a high hand. He lost sight of the interest of his people and was plunging his government hopelessly in debt, and he himself living a life of debauchery, ignoring all senses of morality and self respect, and his downfall is but retributive justice and does not come too soon. This has not been a prosperous year for kings.

In the Old Fashion. A current item states that C. H. Overman, a Minneapolis evangelist who attempted to preach on the streets of Savannah, Georgia, without a permit from least are concerned. All such should the mayor, has been sentenced to the eliminate every title, symbol and insigchain gang for thirty days. Another nia that is borrowed from or suggests item runs that Dr. Bacon, who declared royalty, and make their official designafrom the pulpit in Savannah that he betions and their forms and methods conlieved the north was right in the late war. form to the character of the institutions has caused great indignation in that comunder which they live. They will not munity. Georgia proudry claims that it thereby impair either their usefulness or is the most advanced and progressive their impressiveness, while they will be state in the south. It has made very dein harmony with the views and feelings cided material progress within a few years, and if the assurances of the leading orator and editor of that state may be accepted without question it has also improved in its moral and political character. But it must be granted that such facts as the above coming from the second city of the state are calculated to east a doubt upon such assurances. As

heart colder than an iron wedge. In I to the first of these matters it must be confessed that the evangelist committed an error in disregarding the municipal regulation requiring him to get a permit from the mayor in order to preach on the streets. He should have complied with the law, regardless of his own view of it. It may also be said that it is the sovereign right of the people of Savanah to make such a regulation if they do not want the gospel preached to them in the primitive way by anybody and everybody who may see a demand for this sort of missionary work in that city. But we think everybody not of Savannah will agree that putting a man in the chain gang for such an offense as that of the evangelist in question is a punishment wholly out of proportion. Savoring of that sort of persecution with which the present time is wholly out of sympathy. As to the other fact, it simply shows that a great deal of the old southern spirit still lingers notwithstanding the rehetorical assurances of Mr. Grady and others regarding the changed sentiment of the new south Obviously the two facts noted go well together. A community that condemns an Evangelist to the chain gang for a triffing offense cannot be expected to hear with equanimity that the contest for the union was right. Evidently Savannah

> PERHAPS St. Louis can induce Colonel Dan Lamont to pay it a visit. He would mrke a good substitute.

morally and politically.

The Privileges of Lawyers.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The observer of current events in our courts and our legislative bodies can not fail to wonder from time to time how it comes that so many privileges are given to lawyers which are denied to all other classes of citizens. By some curious process of favoritism all the ordinary rules of responsibility and propriety seem to have been suspended for the benefit of this particular fraternity; and to be a lawyer nowadays is to enjoy immunities that amount to practical exemption from restaints, which in the case of the great majority of people are supposed to be indispensible to the safety and welfare of society. Hardly a day passes that this fact is not glaringly illustrated. Under the plea of professional privilege, the most flagrant breaches of personal rights and courtesy are constantly being committed; and the victims of these outrrages are expected and required to submit, on the singular theory that a man who contrives to gain admission to the bar is by that happy chance invested with the authority to violate the very laws and obligations which he undertakes to define and enforce.

There are insults heaped upon witnesses in common legal proceedings by attorneys pretending to be anxious only to discover the truth, which serve to make a mockery of the dignity and decency that should prevail in the halls of justice. The lawyer would not think for a moment of taunting and provoking a man upon the street in any such fashion; nor would a man thus insulted in any other place be obliged to forego the right of self defense. Individuals are promptly and properly punished every day for of-fenses which lawyers persistently indulge in for the mere purpose of confusing honest witnesses and making the worse appear the better cause; and if the witness asks for better protection, the judge savagely informs him that the lawyer is a much privileged person, who must be allowed to choose his own methods of examination. There are cases, no doubt, where the bulldozing of men on the witness stand is justifiable; but they are certainly not so numerous that the attor-neys should be permitted to assume as a existence, until they have been completely general rule that witnesses are always ready to perjure themselves, and can only be prevented from doing so by rudeness on the part of the tematic questioner. A still wider and harsher license of in-

sult is practiced towards litigants in the speeches of the lawyers to judges and juries. The most pronounced slanders are frequently uttered; men's motives are impugned and their acts misrepresented quite as a matter of course, It far oftener that the parties to a suit are treated with violent injustice than that they are dealt with in a spirit of even tolerable fairness. The lawyer must make a vigorous and stirring address, and if the material is lacking he pro-ceeds to inventit, regardless of the rights or feelings of the persons concerned. In short, it is held that what a private citizen may not do without being knocked down or compelled to pay damages a lawyer may do with the approval or th court, and be accounted a model of professionl force and skill. It is difficult for the average observer to understand why blackguard-ism should be tolerated as an agency in the enforcement of the laws under any circumstances; but there can be no doubt about the fact that it is so recognized and that all protests against it are met with the assurance simply that it is a privilege vested by custom and precedent in the

We are also taught that a lawyer may

with perfect propriety accept a fee for acting as lobbyist and helping to pass or defeat given schemes of legislation. If an editor, a minister, a physician, or a merchant takes money in that way we say he is bribed, and the community distrusts and denounces him accordingly But a man having license to practice law may go into a legislature or a city council and, upon the pre-text of being employed as an attorney, do everything in his power to embarrass the proper course of business and to thwart the will of the people, and we are estopped from saying that his behavior is dishonest and mischievous. The courts will not even require him to knows about the corrupt appliances

which may have been used, by himself or others, to bring about a particular result. He has only to say that he can not give such testimony without divulging facts possessed in his capacity as a law yer, and he is at once excused. shield of professional privilege conveniently protects him in all contingencies of that sort. No matter how important his testimouy may be to the promotion of the public interests, or the detection of actual and monstrous crime, he is allowed to withhold it by merely pleading that he has a client in the case, who has paid him a retainer, and whose secrets he is bound to keep. This is called pro-fessional honor; and learned judges resoutely and solemnly uphold it as such Possibly it is necessary to grant to a special class so much in the grant way of privileges to prevent the princi-ples and methods of justice, morality and propriety, which are rigidly applied to all other classes; but if so, it has yet to be satisfactorily demonstrated-and the average observer may therefore he parfoned for entertaining some doubt upon

Van Wyck's Excellent Work.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck did some excellent work in his expose of the B. & M. land matters, and by the decision of the interior department the gross frauds that railroad has been perpetuating against the government and against the people in the seizure of lands out of its jurisdiction and above its just dues are to be overhauled. There is, however, more work for the vigorous and

energetic old gentleman to do. Let him smother his friendship for Charles Francia Adams and the Union Pacific road and give that institution a similar overhauling. When he opens out bravely on one of the most soulless monopolles that ever ground a people and brings the Union Pacific railway company to understand that the people have rights that must be respected, then the Flail will again take him into its confidence and assist him in succeeding Paddock, who is likely to be at the most, a figurehead for the United States senate.

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The Man for Omaha.

James Tayloy, of Texas, killed four men at a sitting and it wasn't his day for killing either. Omaha would like to employ Mr. Taylor to work around a spell among her base ball nine.

The Charter Tinkers.

Grand Island Independent,
It looks as though the Omaha Republican and some other tinkers got more than they bargained for when they went to tampering with the charter. It is certain that their local troubles in regard to police and fire departments are seriously injuring the city in both reputation and progress.

The Bridge Controversy. West Point Progress. If there ever was a set of hoodlums they

settled and lived and are still living in Coun-

cil Bluffs. As much as they detest the Union needs to be put to its purgation both Pacific railway, a road which has done them more damage than any other road has good. they take it up and fondie it as a mother would her child. Council Bluffs has always been fifty years behind the times. Out of its Van Winkle sleep it partially awakened last spring to find the seed time past, and nothing but a small harvest of weeds to graze upon and fill its sickly stomach. It wanted a bridge. A company organized and asked the city for \$50,000, which was granted, and there was a great blow of trampets which awakened even a few of the duck raisers on the sandy bottom. But they didn't build! no, they rolled over and went to sleep again until the Nebraska Central asked for a site under a charter which it held-and then there was bedlam. These old toggles, headed by Evans, whose only purpose is to make a stake, fought bitterly the road which would have divided the traffic with the Union Pacitic and cast a faint ray of light over this densely darkened and dead city. By conniving with Major Suter, government engineer, a tool in the hands of the Union Pacific, they procured a decision in favor of the Council Bluffs Bridge company, which, in truth, is a decision in favor of the Union Pacific road. And now there is the place where the stick is in the mud. This company is composed of four capitalists from the Bluffs and four from Omana. But the Omaha men, here they are, Union Pacific men, every one of them. There is Guy Barton; all who know him know he is a Union Pacific man. There is Joe Millard, who is one of the foremost in the scheme; Joe handles all the Union Pacific money through his bank. Frank Murphy and another man. both Union Pacifics, were put in to fill up and dare not utter a word against the Union Pacific, With these eight men, four from the Bluffs, who are only ing to sell out to the highest bidder, and four from Omaha who do not want the bridge, and when it comes to a fine point will not build, what can Council Bluffs do? And she has worked with all her power to uphold them in their base treachery. Without this Nebraska Central bridge Council Bluffs will go on in her sleep and Omaha will be seriously crippled. It may effect West Point and it may not. Our advises and impressions are that the Nebraska Central will build, although they have great things to contend with. The road is able to do as it pleases with the Bluffs and Omaha, and it may decide to build at any risk. But there is another plan, which we will not mention just at present, which the Progress would like to see acted upon. This nation has in past been run by men, in a great sat upon, and who are tools of great corporawould be commendable.

Rearing a Kangaroo Baby on a Bottle. Philadelphia Record: Keeper Murray and his baby are the principal features of interest in the Zoological gardens just at present. The baby is a long-legged and awkward little kangaroo, which was for-saken by its mother and taken in charge by the keeper, who is bringing up the little waif on a bottle. This is a state of affairs that has never been known to exist before in this country, if, in lead, it has ever been heard of anywhere. As is well known to scientists, the female takes the young one at its birth and places it in the pouch which nature has provided for the purpose, carrying it there and nourishing it for about live months, when the young jumper is old enough and strong enough to look out for itself.

About four months ago the young kangaroo at the Zoo was born and at once placed in the pouch by the mother. There it remained until last Wednesday, when the mother became frightened or violently agitated from some unknown cause, and suddenly threw out the young one she had been carrying. The little one was not able to care for itself, and the keepers made several attempts to replace it in the mother's pouch time, as soon as the keepers withdrew, the mother threw out the young one, and it became evident that the little waif must be provided for in some other way. It was so weak and helpless, and its untimely appearance was so contrary to the habits and nature of the kangaroo that the future of the little one looked ex-tremely doubtful for a time. Keeper Murray had a bright idea. He bethought him of the bottle system of

the human family, and determined to try it on the charge which had been left in his hands. A healthy Angora goat was put to pasture close by where the kangaroos are kept, and Keeper Murray milked her in a tumbler. He then fitted a large rubber nipple to a nursing bottle, and filling the bottle with milk he tried the novel experiment and found to his great satisfaction that the little stranger took to it as natural as life. The milk was found to agree with the babe, and that method of feeding has been continued and is now in progress. About every two hours during the day the little kangaroo has a meal from the bottle, and to all appearances is thriving upon the novel treatment. When first taken in charge it was too weak to stand on its long legs, but now it is able to hop about a little. Its body is about as large as that of a small cat, but its head, legs and tail are unnaturally large. There is but little hair on its body, and to protect it from the air it is put in box filled with cotton, in which the little one burrows and hides. Should it live, and everything so indicates, be a case without precedent as far as is known.

Schnaebeles Gets a Job.

PARTS, July 9 .- Schnaebeles, the arrest of whom by the German police came very near being a casus belli between Germany and France, has been appointed to a higher posi-tion at Leon. He wanted to again be placed on the frontier, but this the government re-

An Unbeathful Place for Robbers. ELPASO, Tex., July 9.—John Vanston and J. H. Clum, Americans, were arrested Thursday night at Paso del Norte, Mexico, for sand-bagging and highway robbery. The Mexican code makes highway robbery a capital crime, and they will probably be shot, as the evidence is clear against them.

Bank Statement. NEW YORK, July 9.—The weekly bank statement shows the reserve increased \$2,701,000. The banks now hold \$6,852,000 in